



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

INDONESIA

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF BASIC HUMAN SERVICES

JUNE 2006



Students demonstrate Air Rahmat, a new 'Point of Use' water treatment technology introduced by USAID's Aman Tirta Program.

THE CHALLENGE

More than 140 million people live on less than two dollars a day and lack adequate health services, food and sanitation.

Nearly one-third of the population (over 75 million people) lacks access to clean water.

Preventable, poverty-related diseases, such as diarrhea, cause hundreds of thousands of deaths each year.

THE GOAL

Governments, communities, organizations and the private sector mobilize to advocate for higher quality basic human services.

Basic human services are delivered effectively at the local level.

Improved practices and behaviors are adopted at the community and household levels.

OVERVIEW

The U.S. government provides \$311 million over five years (2004-2008) to improve the quality of and access to basic human services. The USAID Basic Human Services (BHS) Office provides assistance to Indonesia through an integrated strategy combining health, food/nutrition, and environmental management and water services at the district and community levels.

PROGRAMS

BHS works in seven provinces to significantly improve health, nutrition and environmental services at the local level. USAID implementing partners focus on improving basic human services for poor, vulnerable populations, especially women and children. The integrated strategy is achieved through advocacy, improved delivery of basic human services at the local level and behavior change. Strategic partnerships strengthen the capacity of local governments and NGOs to provide vulnerable populations with services that improve the quality of life. Public-private partnerships further enhance the scale and impact of these efforts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

USAID supports better health through improved water resources management and expanded access to clean water and sanitation services. With a 'ridges to reef' approach, partners improve water resource management from watershed sources, along rivers and through cities, to coastal reefs. In the upper watershed, the program promotes forest management, biodiversity conservation, and land use planning to protect a steady, year-round source of clean water. Further downstream, the program strengthens municipal water utilities to improve and expand piped water and sanitation services to communities. Stakeholder forums link upstream and downstream communities to build consensus on water and waste management issues. Marginalized urban communities also benefit from the introduction of safe drinking water through *Air Rahmat*, a home chlorination product introduced to the market through a public-private partnership.

HEALTH SERVICES

Reflecting key health priorities in Indonesia, USAID's health programs aim to reduce maternal and child mortality, reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and prevent and control other infectious diseases. Working in collaboration with the government, NGO, and other key partners, USAID focuses efforts on maternal, neonatal and child health; reproductive health; nutrition; polio; HIV/AIDS; tuberculosis; malaria; and decentralization of the health sector. A major \$15 million new initiative addresses challenges faced from the outbreak of avian influenza in Indonesia.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

USAID's food security and nutrition program targets poor communities to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. These activities directly impact women and children through targeted supplemental feeding, nutritional education and behavior change activities. The program works with villages to

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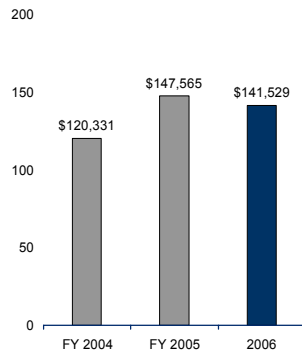


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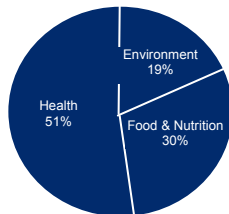
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF BASIC HUMAN SERVICES

USAID ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA (US \$ 000)



Funding: Child Survival and Health Funds, Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds, PL 480 Title II (includes emergency and non-emergency food aid)

FY 2006 Budget for Basic Human Services
Percentage for Each Program Area



Total FY 2006 for
Basic Human Services: \$51,313,000

construct public latrines, washing facilities and protected water stations, and organize solid waste disposal efforts to better protect community health. Over one million people will be direct recipients of USAID fund assistance under this program.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- BHS's tuberculosis initiative reduces Indonesia's TB burden by training health providers and equipping lab facilities to detect cases and treat TB patients.
- In response to a possible Avian Influenza pandemic, USAID is coordinating efforts in both the agriculture and health sectors by launching a disease control program within Indonesia's 1.2 billion poultry population while building capacity to protect human health by improving case management, surveillance and inter-sector behavior change campaigns.
- The HIV/AIDS program has decreased the percentage of high risk men who engage in extra-marital sex from 48% to 34%; and increased the percentage of female sex workers visiting sexually transmitted infection clinics from 57% to 63%.
- The Health Services Program (HSP) hosted large-scale program advocacy meetings in five provinces; over 500 stakeholders have been trained to advocate for increased health funding at the district level.
- Ninety-two Ministry of Health staff from central office and 33 provinces attended a national training of trainers program, DESA SIAGA, for community-based birth preparedness. In 2006, provinces will implement DESA SIAGA in over 3,500 villages.
- Over 4,000 nurse midwives have achieved Bidan Delima status since 2003, having passed rigorous evaluations of their professional midwifery practices, including clinical and counseling practices for safe delivery, family planning, pre- and post-natal care.
- Better management in 88,000 hectares of watersheds and forests is improving watershed functions. Improvements in water utilities are providing water access to tens of thousands of beneficiaries across seven provinces.
- Projects to conserve orangutan habitat and to combat illegal logging are under way, promoting forest certification, timber legality verification, and alternative livelihoods in areas comprising over one million hectares.
- Approximately 98,000 beneficiaries received food assistance in 2005. Community-based activities succeeded in completing 200 small-scale infrastructure projects, doubled monthly attendance rates at local health posts, and reduced malnutrition rates by nearly 30% in pilot project sites.
- Six public-private partnerships are providing improved community services and promoting healthy people and ecosystems to maximize program activities and impact.
- Model, integrated project sites in three provinces are improving community members' quality of life. Interventions include efforts in health, nutrition, environment, and education.
- BHS implementing partners renovated nine community clinics along Aceh's ravaged west coast, and are installing safe drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities. Health providers and village health committees have received training in behavior change strategies.

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